

Today's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE following dutiable parcels were so damaged in the wreck of the P. & O. S. S. *China* as to render the contents worthless. In most cases the parcels have been abandoned by the addressees; and the senders are requested to inform the Postmaster General, Hongkong, as to the manner in which they wish the parcels to be disposed of.

Contents.
N. Homes Cigars.
60. Parrot Terrace, Pleasant.
Miss Hughes Tea.
East Terrace, Lydd Dungeness.
Dr. Burd Cigars.
1, Clifton Terrace, Edinburgh.
D. Boyd do.
59, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow (2).
J. McCullum do.
Benbaron, Pollokshields (2).
L. N. Royce do.
9, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
R. W. Roylance do.
Royal Exchange, E.C.
A. D. Geddes do.
R. E. Office, Belfast.

A. M. THOMSON,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1898. [848]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.
THE Company's Steamship

"DEKALION,"
Captain Branch will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [846]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR TIENTSIN.
THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"
Captain Osterbridge, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [845]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"
Captain Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [843]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA AND SAMARANG.

THE Company's Steamship
Captain M. Goussier, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [846]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

"CHANGSHA,"
Captain Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [847]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE.

"VINDOBONA,"
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk (at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited), whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Noon on the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [1-7 844]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "ARGVILL,"
FROM PORTLAND, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo Impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [1-7 4]

Today's
Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Account and Risk of the concerned.

ON
FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1898, at Noon,
on board the British Ship
"CROWN OF GERMANY"
Now Moored in Vau Tse Bay.
About 9,000 feet Hardwood Boards, 1 in. thick by 12 in. wide, suitable for flooring, lengths 16 to 18 feet.
35 Galvanized Iron Tanks 100 gallons each and one Iron Tank 400 gallons.
A Steam Launch will leave NEW PRIDARS WHARF at 11.45 A.M. to convey intending purchasers.

TERMS.—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong 11th July, 1898. [849]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT** for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1898, will be PAYABLE on the 15th July next, on which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 25th July inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [845]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to the Manager.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISE.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three O'clock so as to reach the early publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise notified.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph," Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, R.O.S., D.O.L., F.R.S., F.O.S., &c. the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture:—"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1898. [7]

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Singapore, on the 4th July, C. W. HIND, P. & O. pilot. Aged 39.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Reuter's telegram which we publish today comes as a surprise to all, as there has been no mention made of any truce having been proclaimed, and it appears as though Reuter had overlooked the fact in a former telegram, or that the wire announcing the truce had miscarried. The statement that both armies have been informed that peace negotiations are in progress surprises us too, for on enquiry at the United States Consulate we are informed by Consul General WILDMAN that he has received no news of either a truce or peace negotiations, and it is scarcely probable that his Government would have failed to inform him immediately of such important steps being taken. In order that the news might be sent to Admiral Dewar. This being the case it appears as though there must be some mistake in the telegram, and all we can do is to wait until such time as it is confirmed or contradicted.

That telegrams do go wrong occasionally, or get unaccountably mixed up, either in transmission or when being interpreted and expanded on arrival, is beyond a doubt. As a case in point Reuter's telegram dated London, 1st July, as received in Hongkong reads:—

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
Admiral Camara commenced sailing at Port Said from Coliers. The Egyptian Government requested him to deal and to leave immediately, whereupon Admiral Camara declared his vessels required repairs and began discharging coal and material for that purpose.

Altogether 470 officers and 10,464 men are on their way to Manila.
GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.
Notwithstanding German official assurances, the suspicion and irritation in the United States against German designs in the Philippines is increasing.

The Nagasaki version of the same telegram is as follows:—
CAMARA'S SQUADRON AT PORT SAID.
The Spanish vessels at Port Said under the orders of Admiral Camara had begun transferring coal from a collier at Port Said when the proceeding was stopped by the order of the Egyptian Government, and the Spanish warships were ordered to leave the harbour immediately.

Admiral Camara replied that some of his ships needed repairs, and that he was not sailing, but was unshipping coal to effect the necessary repairs.

THE GERMANS AND MANILA.
470 German officers with 10,464 soldiers are actually en route for Manila, despite the German Government's recent assurance that Germany had no intention of interfering in the Far East.

Talking of telegrams, we had a splendid opportunity for prying into other folk's private affairs a few days back. The Post Office, despite our frequently pointing out that we are neither the Joint Telegraph Companies nor the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration, insists upon the fact that correspondence intended for these two institutions belongs to us. On the occasion in question the Post Office delivered to us a packet plainly addressed to the Manager of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs, but luckily for the community of Hongkong we noticed the mistake in time and returned it to the P.O. The packet appeared to be a collection of the duplicates of wires that had been sent from some outpost to Hongkong, and would doubtless have made very interesting reading.

Another little idiosyncrasy of the Post Office Officials is their great objection to affixing the name of any English town or village to a parcel or registered letter receipt. The name of the town or village is generally calmly ignored and the name of the county substituted, thus:—
J. SMITH, Esq.,
Surrey.

There may be, for all we know, several hundred Mr. J. SMITHs in the County of Surrey, and it stands to reason that such carelessly made out receipts would lead to no end of trouble when a letter or parcel had to be traced. At home a Post Office Clerk is obliged to know a certain amount of geography, but out here it appears that the Authorities consider that all Post Office Officials are born geographers, else why should these idiotic mistakes be allowed to continue?

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.
LONDON, July 8th.
President McKinley has signed the resolution annexing Hawaii and a warship starts immediately to hold the American flag.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
Pinar was not resumed at Santiago de Cuba on Thursday although the truce was supposed to have ended. Both armies have been informed that peace negotiations are proceeding at Washington and Madrid.
Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners taken by the Spaniards at the sinking of the *Maritime* have been exchanged and released.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On the 10th at 11.30 a.m.: The barometer has risen generally, except in Tongking. High pressure extends from the Pacific to the S.E. coast of China, and pressure remains relatively low in S.W. China. Gradients moderate for S.E. winds on the China coast. FORECAST.—Fresh to moderate S.E. winds; showery intervals. On the 11th at 11.45 a.m.: The barometer has risen on the China coast and in Tongking.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Exeter* and the French cruiser *Yvan Bart* were at Fochow on 8th inst.

This report of the Inspector of Schools for the years 1897 is published in the *Gazette*.
RUSIA: unrepresented (Mihail) in Burma, proposes opening a consulate at Rangoon.

For illegally blowing his whistle in the harbour the Captain of the steamer *Della* was to-day fined \$20.
A COOLER was to-day sent to gaol for fourteen days for stealing a married woman's jacket from her dwelling.

For cruelty to ducks by carrying them head downwards, a poultry seller was to-day fined \$5 or fourteen days.
In consequence of the prevalence of plague at Jeddah, Rajah Brooke has forbidden natives of Sarawak to go on the Haj.

\$10, in default one month was the penalty imposed to-day on a boatman who had a lot of stolen flour and sugar in his craft.
BREAKING and entering into and stealing clothes from a Chinese dwelling cost a cooler to-day two months of free service to the Government.

A LARVE and assorted lot of European and Celestials, charged with "drunk and disorderly" were to-day fined sums ranging from \$1 to \$7.
It is reported that the second son of the King of Siam will shortly arrive in Russia and will be entered at one of the great military schools there.

Mr. D. W. Golt, supt. of the E. E. Telegraph Co. at Peking, is lying seriously ill at that port. Mr. W. Giger Taylor has gone up there from Singapore.

TENDERS are invited by advertisement in the Straits papers for the construction of a steamer for the use of the Federated Malay States Government.

A FARMER who tendered a counterfeit "Mexican" and who had three more of the same in his possession was to-day sent up for three months of hard labour.

A COUPLE of tough looking coolies, caught pillooting salmon on behalf of a Graham Street brothel, were fined \$10 to-day, in default one month's hard labour.

THREE bricklayers employed at No. 9 Wing Sing Street, stole a pair of shoes and other things therefrom and this morning were sent to gaol for fourteen days each.

An additional duty of \$3 a ball is imposed on all opium imported into Selangor, from July 1st. The Opium Farmer's duty has been fixed at \$1.85.

Two boatmen who courted death and broke the law by making fast to the steamer *Hollan*, while the latter was under full steam, were, at the instance of P.C. Hammond, to-day fined \$50 or in default six weeks each.

CAPT. W. H. FAWCER, R.N., who will be well remembered as commanding H.M.S. *Mercury* over four years ago, accompanied Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, on his recent visit to Gibraltar, as his Private Secretary.

P.C. HAMMOND, Water Police, to-day prosecuted a boatman for being unlawfully in possession of 3 cwt. of coal belonging to the Brigantine Company. Capt. Hastings found the charge proved and inflicted a penalty of \$20, in default six weeks.

A STREET ROW occurred recently in Singapore between the occupants of two rival "kiksha" depots, who came to words and finally to blows about the space their vehicles were to occupy in the five-foot way. Twelve men were arrested on a charge of affray.

At the annual general meeting of the Singapore Exchange the accounts for the year ended 31st May were passed. The following gentlemen were elected as the Committee for the ensuing twelve months:—Messrs. Anderson, Stringer, Miller, Greig, Lasse, Friel, and Solski.

W. WILLIAMS has been sentenced in Singapore to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for stealing money from a "kiksha" puller's box. The prisoner also had refused to pay the coolie his fare and was ordered to pay the man eighty cents, with the option of two days' extra imprisonment.

It is said, in the *Malay Mail*, that mining coolies are almost at a premium in Selangor now in consequence of a large number of them having been tempted away elsewhere by higher wages. The result is that more than one big mine finds himself unable to increase his output of ore, owing to the difficulty of augmenting the labour force.

One young Woman of the Eurasian persuasion this afternoon charged another with cutting and wounding her. Both resided at No. 20 Stanley Street and in the course of a squabble one was cut under the left shoulder. Mr. Bratton appeared for the defence. Dr. Lawson described the wound as being a large one but not of a serious character. The case was adjourned till to-morrow. For the defence it is alleged that the injury was caused by a fall on a broken bottle.

The death is announced on June 18th of Mr. A. H. Everett in Sarawak. The deceased gentleman came East in 1865 to examine the Sarawak Cave deposits, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Lyell, and throughout his life he has taken the greatest interest in scientific pursuits. In 1872 he joined the Sarawak service but resigned it for service under the B. N. E. Co. in 1876. He afterwards became Consul for Sarawak at Brunel leaving the service in 1890. He had been in bad health for some time.

The passengers of the s.s. *Lightning*, which was recently placed in quarantine at Singapore through a case of plague breaking out on board, were released on the 4th inst.

A BOATMAN charged by P. C. Watt, was to-day ordered to pay \$15 or go to gaol for six weeks for throwing two baskets of coal overboard to prevent capture by the police. The culprit had previous convictions against him.

THE Siamese Government draws revenue from licensed gambling houses. But the King is anxious to check the vice. Six years ago, he closed half the gambling houses at Bangkok. Last month, the King decreed the closing of all gambling houses in two provinces. In some provinces, half the gambling houses; and in others a third and a fourth have been closed.—*Siam Observer*.

A SPECIAL Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Justices' Room, at the Magistrate's Office, on Tuesday, 19th of July, at noon, for the purpose of considering an application from one Henry Oliver for a Publican's Licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate at House No. 13 Queen Victoria Street, under the sign of "The Travellers' Hotel."

CAPTAIN HASTINGS had a busy time at the magistracy to-day, there being over 100 cases to be dealt with. The court and its approaches suggested the idea of a fair and the temperature of the court was like the warm stage of a Turkish bath. There were rogues and vagabonds galore, no less than 17 coming in from West Point alone and a batch of 10 foreign sailors, Swedes, Finns, English and so forth were hauled up for drunks and disorders. It seems that there was a particularly lively time "down the road" on Saturday and last night. The *lapse* lasted until well into the afternoon.

THERE is no doubt, telegraphs & Lahore correspondent, that the feeling in Upper Punjab is that a storm is brewing on the frontier. The barracks are full of rumours, and the Government, despite all their endeavours, cannot keep their preparations entirely secret. As was hinted the other day, an outbreak will not find either the military or civilians unprepared. A good deal is being done quietly and without fuss. Armies are busy and so forth, and if a disturbance happened at any moment in Techi or Bajor it would surprise but few, while Bajor, if it rose, would very likely carry Swat with it.

WE (*Yapong Times*) are informed that Mr. Selchil Taneda has discovered a gold mine in a mountainous region about 5 miles distant from Kagoshima city. Some 6 years ago when he was director of the 2nd Bank he undertook prospecting there. Being tried, however, by frequent failures he was almost driven to despair. Nevertheless his perseverance being encouraged and assisted by such an esteemed friend as Viscount Takatsukuma he at last succeeded. A pit was dug to the depth of 160 feet (about 300 yards) at the bottom of which an auriferous deposit consisting of 71 per cent. of gold and 21 per cent. of silver was discovered. A steam engine of 80 horse power imported from abroad is now working at the mine.

"BLESSED is the peacemaker." On Wednesday evening last says the Shanghai D. P. of the 1st inst., a resident driving down Broadway, beheld a struggle going on between a policeman and a crazy, drunken seaman, in which the "peeler" had his baton out and threatened to use it. The resident leapt from his vehicle and approached the struggling pair, filled with horror at the thought of the club being used upon one of Her Majesty's lieges, and was about to expostulate when—bluff—stars. One for his nob, from the sailor, who either resented interference and wanted to fight his own battle, or else took him for another policeman in disguise. The resident fled and was yesterday reported to be rumbling over the latest failure of "moral suasion" in the Broadway district.

THE WUCHOW MURDER.

CAPTAIN THULMANN ARRESTED.

TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 10th.
Captain Thulmann, master of the American river steamer *Doring*, has been arrested at Wuchow by the Chinese officials and is expected to arrive at Canton to-night by the *Kangpoh* on which he is confined in a large cage. Thulmann will be brought before the American Consul to-morrow morning on a charge of wilful murder of the comprador of the *Doring*. Accused is of German extraction but he claims American citizenship and if he is able to satisfy the Court on this point the case will proceed, otherwise he will be handed over to either the British or German Consul.

TO-DAY'S EXECUTION.

The young Portuguese clerk J. de M. Ozorio, condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions, for the murder of P. X. de Jesus, to-day suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Victoria Gaol. He was led from his cell at 6 a.m. accompanied by an Italian priest, and to a few minutes after he reached the scaffold the dread act was performed, one of the Gaol Warders acting as executioner. The grim scene was witnessed only by Mr. May (Supt. of the Gaol), Dr. Thomson, the priest and the necessary warders. Death was speedily instantaneous and the body was cut down at 7 a.m. During the execution a request was held by Capt. Hastings in the Gaol, and Dr. Thomson stated that death was caused by dislocation of the neck and compression of the spinal cord. Chief Warder Craig gave formal evidence and the jury (Messrs. Gillies, Soares and McKillo) returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. The body of deceased was clad in a suit of black and a white shirt.
An express, in Portuguese, was turned to-day by a friend of the deceased in which the latter craved the pardon of the community for any wrong he might have done them.

THE WAR.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC NOT RECOGNISED.

[VIA AUSTRIA.]

LONDON, June 23rd.

The Washington authorities have instructed Admiral Dewey not to recognise the Philippine Republic proposed to be set up by Aguinaldo.

June 21st.
The Cuban coast for fifteen miles around Santiago de Cuba is lined with Spanish troops to prevent the landing of the American invading force. The American cruiser *Marshall* is reported to have had a narrow escape from being blown up by a mine on the Cuban coast.
The American troops under General Shafter are now off the coast of Cuba, near Santiago. General Blanco, the Spanish Cuban Governor, has notified that for the future he will not recognise any flag of truce, but will fire on all vessels approaching within six miles of Fort Morro.

LONDON, June 23rd.

General Blanco, the Spanish commander in Cuba, has been shot in the thigh by a Cuban volunteer, in revenge for the execution of his brother, who was charged with conspiracy.
A further call for 100,000 American volunteers is imminent.
Eight thousand fresh troops are being prepared at Tampa to reinforce General Shafter's men in the invasion of Santiago.

There are now 40,000 Spanish troops guarding fifty miles of the southern coast of Cuba, and it is expected that fierce fighting will ensue when the Americans attempt to land.
The American General Shafter has only 15,000 men at his command, and Admiral Sampson has ordered the landing to be postponed pending the arrival of reinforcements.
The American Government at Washington has sent orders that all prisoners of war are to be sent to America.

A WASHERMEN'S STRIKE.

Yesterday afternoon a report gained currency that a strike had taken place amongst the Chinese washermen. Today a *Telegraph* man visited some of the chief laundries in "Yan Yaw East" and he found all the *Yokis* sunbathing in a masterly inactivity, some lying asleep and others smoking, but no sign of work was visible, while heaps of clothes, &c., waiting to be washed lay piled about the places. In each instance inquiry for the master only elicited the reply that "he gone Hongkong" side. The trouble has also spread to Kowloon. It is understood that the cause of the trouble is that the Sanitary Board objects to laundries and they appear to have been used as bedchambers for a dozen or more, most of whom resided on the bundles of clothes sent to be cleaned. Lately there have been prosecutions for unlicensed laundries and this, with the other restriction is the *casus belli*. The masters say they have to feed their men three times per day and pay them good wages (\$3 per month to brokers for instance) and if the men cannot sleep on the premises they will have to pay for their quarters elsewhere and they cannot do this. They look like the *Yokis* in the Shanghai Chinese are so fond of, but the authorities here are not going to let the quiescent Celestials have things all their own way. A deportation or two would probably have a good effect.

CHINA PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Two letters from Mr. Jno. Ellenthorne Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, written from Peking, appear in the columns of that paper. In the first of these he writes:—

Convinced possessors the minds of most persons here, and that the whole future of the Far East will be to an enormous extent depend upon the outcome. She stands like Hamlet, irresolute, but face to face with the question, "To be, or not to be—disembarrassed." This silly pride which has convinced this people that they are superior to all the rest of the human race, that strange jealousy which has barred out foreigners, and that fossil Toryism that has made the country a Dead Sea of humanity are not extinct. No one denies that external pressure is needed. The question is, whether the Russian Cossack, the French Protection, and English Free Trade distributed in all elements over the country will not bring with them evils vastly greater than any they cure. I find also a remarkable singleness of view among those who know China best, the feeling amongst being that this Empire presents a marvellously homogeneous people, wholly diverse from any in the West, and that in such a nationality even slow reform, in harmony with the natural development of the race, are better than such as may be forced by alien hands. The only of China is one of the wonders of the world. She is a blended race, conquered her conquerors, assimilated languages, amalgamated antagonistic philosophies and religions, and for years at least maintained an unbroken historic continuity. On this unity she built a social system which is unlike any other, and yet seems to be the same within the tropics as in the snows of the Siberian rigours of Peking. Twenty-five dynasties have risen and fallen, but the unity has been the same. It is this unity that enables Britain and America to tell more effectively than any other power, the Fatherland to transplant its militarism, and France to cater chantants? I find among commercial men a universal belief that for all the purposes of trade, and for all those countries that do not share in the plunder, a united will be better than a partitioned China. A fellow-passenger with me recently was a member of the American Diplomatic Service, who had just visited Colombia, Singapore, and Hongkong, and was delighted with those busy centres. "I am now longing," said he, "to see Saigon and Hiphong, and observe the results of the French system as compared with the English. I expect there is no comparison." Since 1862 this boasted Indo-Chinese Empire of the French has been growing, and we can see how they have promoted commerce, Saigon was for a short while a free port and prosperous, but that *rigime* was stopped, and now heavy duties for all commodities not French are levied. For example, you pay \$17 a bale from Bombay, \$30 a bale if from England; while coffee, the war of the natives is much \$1.20 per piece. A case of matches worth \$17 in Hongkong will cost you \$45 in Tongking. Worse than all this, from the wretched, struggling Annamites a crushing capitulation fee is extorted, and even the beleaguered towns have to pay 50 per annum (in each at present rate) a labourer's pay for two or three days. The mandarins fleece the people as much as such as ever, and in addition, comes the oppressive load of French taxation. In brief, there will be only one section of the country open to all nations, that controlled by Britain. Not long ago, in a warm discussion here, one of the members of our Legation was making the members of the Kaiser's staff since by contrasting their selfish with our generous policy, and he closed the argument by saying, "I challenge you to name a port, not only in

China for throughout the world, where the Union Jack flies, at which you are not as well treated as our own people." Nobody picked up the gambler, but a merchant of the Fatherland remarked, "Well, at Hongkong I confess I have every advantage of a British subject, only I am not summoned to serve on juries." In other words he was better off than the Britons by escaping an unwelcome liability. What are the results of this liberality? Why, that Hongkong and Singapore count among the wonders of the world. The trade of Hongkong is worth over £20,000,000 sterling per annum. I believe that this amount exceeds the total of the French colonies, Algeria included. The population increased in the last ten years 40 per cent., and is the most contented in China? It is the same thing in Singapore, and right through the Malay Peninsula. These the social fruits are no less striking. The Chinese grow rich, there being no mandarin to squeeze, they take a leading part in municipal work, have begun to educate their daughters, abjure the stupidities of bandaged feet and ancestor worship, and even to cut off the pigtail or queue. In another generation you will hear of the Chinese warlike and the Malay coalition. Observe, too, that England has used no force to produce all this; she has merely provided the conditions—liberty, justice, and security. Colombo, Hongkong, and Shanghai are object lessons for all mankind to show what these conditions mean. What France has done we see in Tongking; and Russia knows as much about advancing trade as an elephant does about making a watch. It is not a small matter to reflect that if England should attempt to interfere to interfere with the Chinese Empire, one-third of the human family will be exposed to perils of war that they had not known before.

In all that precedes it is assumed that China can and will reform. I find this to be the opinion of the men who have known China longest and best. Sir Robert Hart, who has spent forty-four out of his total of sixty-three years in this country, has no doubt of it. Dr. Martini, who was thirty years in the Imperial service, headed the Tungchow College, and one of the foremost writers on Chinese literature and philosophy, is equally confident. Outside pressure will do her good, but the country needs peace. The Chinese are themselves aware that they stand on the edge of a precipice. They are almost paralysed by fear of Russia, and require external guidance. China wants a leader, and the Chinese system does not favour the coming of the strong man in the hour of supreme need. War on China's account at this moment would be worse than useless. The Peking Government must be made to feel that they have to work out their own salvation. Our policy is clear. It is first to promote a national army, commanded largely by Western officers, in place of the sham provincial militias. Secondly, it is to insist upon well-known internal reforms, especially the mitigation of the gabelle. Thirdly, it is to promote a Sino-Japanese alliance, towards which things seem to be tending. With a well drilled, officered, and paid body of a quarter of a million troops—and twice that number could be easily raised—a navy under English command, and the aid of Japan, China may yet recover all she has lost.

In the other letter he says:—
I cannot help quoting a story which I heard only yesterday from a traveller fresh from Mongolia. Due north from here, beyond the Great Wall of China, is a gold-mining company which is doing remarkably well. In this favoured land, where public rights do not exist and private rights are not recognised, they never publish glowing financial reports. That would spell "squeezes," so the particular concern in question deplores personal loss and lives up to its accumulating deficiencies. Three State inspectors of the mandarin order were sent down to examine the condition of affairs. The Chinese managers knew better than to go into the details of the workings. For a full fortnight two of the worthies were kept intoxicated most of the time with opium, and all three with champagne, while to cheer them at lucid intervals fifteen girls "skilled in singing and the dance" were imported from the town. I have no doubt the girls were all Chinese, but they were not proof against opium, wine, singing girls, and tarts, and they went their way to report that the mine was, alas, a losing concern. With the growing isolation of the Chinese Court of the last few generations increasing degeneracy has kept pace. Every prominent writer, and even the native novels and plays, have depicted the decay. As has been observed, "A hardy Son of Heaven occasionally enjoys a long reign, but in the more common course of events a short and inglorious reign is brought to a close by the effects of debauchery and intemperance."

COREA'S ONLY HOPE.

Our only hope, our only salvation, says the *Seoul Independent* in concluding an interesting article on Korea and Foreign intercourse, is not in seclusion—our kismet policy brought us to the verge of extinction—but in freely throwing open our country to all comers. Let us encourage the inflow of foreign capital, aid foreign enterprise for the development of our latent resources, for we may all rest assured that the greater and more numerous interests involved, the more sure and enduring will be our standing as an independent state.

We secure our future existence and our progressive prosperity by inviting the foreigner to come and trade. Our resources, whether of gold, coal, iron, the harvest of the sea, or the produce of the land are not wealth to us as long as they are left unused, but they are wealth when they are used to trade—even though it be by foreigners, and although foreigners may seem to derive great advantage, the real and lasting benefit will be to our own people for whom remunerative work will be provided by the inauguration of industrial and commercial activity and prosperity due to judicious, generous, concessions, and the liberal provision of new centres of commerce by the opening of new ports.

EAGLE OR TURKEY.

The island of Cuba has the honour of having given to Europe the only domesticated animal which comes from the further side of the Atlantic, for the common or farmyard turkey sprang from stock that came originally from the Pearl of the Antilles. When the American people set up for themselves in business as a nation in 1776 they were somewhat at a loss as to what to select for a national emblem. With shrewd native humour Benjamin Franklin suggested the turkey; the bird, he pointed out, when free was splendidly handsome, eminently peaceable, though brave enough in the defence of his family, and when dead, simply delicious; his rival, on the contrary—the bald-headed eagle—was during his lifetime a loud-screaming and unscrupulous robber, and after his unimpaired death, nothing but a piece of useless carcase. Common sense was obviously on the side of the turkey and wine; nevertheless there was something about Franklin's suggestion that was fatal to romance and the popular choice fell upon the bird of prey. But if the American eagle now swoops down only to deliver his ill-used relative from the oppressor, the popular choice will seem to be poetically justified.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co's steamer *Chang-sha*, Captain J. E. Williams, from Sydney and ports, arrived in harbour yesterday. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

THE WAR AND EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.
LONDON, June 10th.
Sino-Spanish, the Premier of Spain, asserts that Spain will not take the initiative in bringing about peace with the United States. He says that he is not aware that any Power is disposed to intervene.

LONDON, June 11th.
The belief is gaining strength that an intervention on the part of the European Powers in the war between the United States and Spain is approaching.

LONDON, June 11th.
His Holiness the Pope has offered to invoke the intervention of the Powers with a view to a settlement of the war.
Queen Christina has replied that she is thankful for the mediation of the Pope, and will accept the offer when the moment is opportune. SPAIN TO PAY FOR HER FLEET IF DESTROYED TO AVOID CAPTURE.

LONDON, June 11th.
Commodore Sampson has notified Admiral Cervera that in the event of the Spanish fleet being destroyed in order to avoid capture, America will claim from Spain additional indemnity equivalent to the value of the vessels destroyed.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.
LONDON, June 10th.
It is reported at Washington that strained relations exist between the United States and Germany, owing to the refusal on the part of the United States Government to give assurances not to occupy the Philippines.

June 11th.
Germany desires that an international conference should be held to deal with the question as to the future control of the Philippines.

ADLAIDE, June 11th.
Germany still continues to offer objections to the proposition of the Americans permanently occupying the Philippines.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S VISIT TO PALESTINE.
LONDON, June 10th.
Political importance is attached to the Emperor of Germany's approaching visit to Palestine. THE ORANGE FREE STATE AND THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, June 10th.
The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has rejected the proposal of the Transvaal for a reciprocal franchise.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF TASMANIA.
LONDON, June 10th.
It is reported that Sir William Macgregor, Governor of New Guinea, will succeed Viscount Gormanston as Governor of Tasmania.

LEWES HANDICAP.
LONDON, June 10th.
The Lewes June Meeting commenced to-day, when the race for the principal handicap resulted as under:—

Lewes Handicap—1 mile.
Mr. Jerny's b. m. Malaga, by Malaga—Malaga—Dingle, 3 years.
Mr. A. W. Merry's ch. c. Dalmore, by Common—Dingle, 3 years.
Mr. B. S. Cooper's b. or b. l. Winter, by Chillingham—Ice, 4 years.
Wen in a canter.

THE REVOLT IN TURKISTAN.
LONDON, June 11th.
Reports which have reached St. Petersburg from Central Asia state that the revolt of Turcomans at Terghana, in Russian Turkistan, was the result of a secret understanding with the Turkish authorities in Constantinople.

The chief towns of the province are declared to be in a state of siege. One hundred Turcomans have been arrested.
LORD WOLSELEY TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

LONDON, June 11th.
It is expected that Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, will, owing to his bad health, be appointed Governor-General of Canada, on the retirement of the Earl of Aberdeen in October next.

PORT ARTHUR AND TAIENWAN.
LONDON, June 11th.
The newspapers have published the text of the treaty concluded between Russia and China with regard to the leasing of Port Arthur and Taitienwan to Russia for a period of 25 years, with the right on the part of Russia to renew the treaty at the expiration of that time for an indefinite period.

The treaty states that Port Arthur is regarded as exclusively for the use of Russian and Chinese warships, and is intended to be closed against the warships and merchantmen of foreign nations. Part of the port of Taitienwan is to be exclusively reserved for Russian and Chinese warships.

Mr. G. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, states that the documents setting forth the text of the treaty have not reached Lord Salisbury, but that their contents as published by the newspapers are deemed to explain the remarks he (Mr. Curzon) made in the House of Commons on Thursday last, because they overrule the Tientsin Treaty.

[Referring to the occupation of Port Arthur and Taitienwan by Russia, Mr. G. N. Curzon stated in the House of Commons on 9th June that British warships would continue to exercise the treaty right of access to all Chinese ports.]

RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS TO BRITISH CAPITAL.
LONDON, June 11th.
Russia has declined to permit the construction of a railway by Japan from Chumpu to Seoul, the capital of Korea, owing to the fact that British capital is invested in the undertaking.

THE DEBATE ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.
LONDON, June 11th.
A debate took place in the House of Commons last night chiefly directed against the speech delivered at Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain on May 13, in which he said that Great Britain in following a policy of strict isolation was liable to be confronted at any moment by a combination of the Great Powers, that unless Britain allied herself with a military Power she would be unable to seriously injure Russia, and that it was our duty to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen in the United States.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, who was Secretary of State for the Home Department in the last Liberal Administration, denounced the speech as fatuous and dangerous, considering that Great Britain and Russia were the dominating powers in Asia. It was, he said, of the highest importance to cease regarding Russia as a perpetual menacing antagonist, and it was demanding Great Britain for Mr. Chamberlain to test for an alliance in the highways and by-ways of Europe.

Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Liberal party, demanded to know whether Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Salisbury was the true exponent of the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, denied that there was a division in the Cabinet. He had differed from the statements he made in his speech at Birmingham. Great Britain, he said, had sought an alliance with Russia, and, having failed, it would be absurd to enter into fresh negotiations with that object. Mr. Chamberlain

considered it was impossible to enforce the policy of the "open door" with China and at the same time preserve her against the inroads of great military Powers so long as England remained isolated. He advocated the bringing about of closer relations among the Anglo-Saxon races. To the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain testified Sir William Harcourt with the statement that the present Cabinet was unlike its predecessor, in which the Premier had not been on speaking terms with a leading colleague.

CENTENARY OF THE MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.
LONDON, June 11th.
A banquet was held last night to celebrate the centenary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Four thousand Masons were present.

A sum of £134,000 has been subscribed towards the funds of the institution.

MONSTER TRADE COMBINATION.
An enormous combination of the leading thread manufacturers of America and England is being arranged. The combination, it is expected, will also extend to the thread manufacturers of Belgium and Germany.

CANADIAN SEALING CLAIMS.
LONDON, June 11th.
Dr. A. Rivier, the Swiss Consul at Brussels, has been appointed arbitrator of the question of the Canadian sealing claims against Russia.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.
LONDON, June 11th.
The Nicaragua Canal Company has transferred to the United States 700,000 shares on condition that the American Government guarantee a bond issue of 100,000,000 dollars.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
LONDON, June 11th.
It is reported from Vienna that the Austrian Delegation, in drawing up the draft Ausgleich, or arrangement for directing the joint expenditure of Austria and Hungary, has fixed Hungary's share of expenditure on the basis of 37 per cent. of the taxation of the Empire.

MR. HOOPER'S INSOLVENCY.
LONDON, June 10th.
Mr. Ernest Hooley, the financier, who recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, estimates that his estates will show a surplus of £400,000.

LONDON, June 11th.
The *St. James's Gazette* states that Mr. Ernest Hooley, the financier, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy, has paid nearly £1,000,000 to leeches and blackmailers. The journal hopes to expose the machinations of these persons.

LONDON, June 11th.
Mr. Ernest Hooley has received thousands of letters of sympathy, as well as large offers of assistance.

Many of the blacklists are returning the contracts secured by them as well as their cheques, and are appealing for silence.

THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.
LONDON, June 11th.
Lawlessness is increasing in South Wales in connection with the colliers' strike.

Attempts are being made by the strikers to intimidate the working miners.

Several policemen have been injured. In consequence of the serious aspect of affairs 500 infantry and a contingent of cavalry have been sent to the disturbed districts.

THE NIGER QUESTION.
LONDON, June 11th.
The convention between Great Britain and France with regard to the Niger is ready for signature. By its terms France receives a stretch of Niger territory between Say and Ilo, and retains Niakhar.

Great Britain has been allotted Boussa and Ben.

Two isolated settlements below the rapids are to be leased to France as commercial depots for the Dahomey trade.

British supremacy from Ilo to the mouth of the Niger is acknowledged.

The hinterland of the Gold Coast extends as far as the eleventh parallel. Bona is allotted to France, Britain receiving a zone of 60 miles in Northern Senegal.

It has been arranged that neither Great Britain nor France shall accord preferential treatment to the home products of the respective nations.

The *Times* says that the settlement is an apparently reasonable one, since Britain has slept on her rights.

The *Standard* expresses satisfaction with the arrangement, but is not enthusiastic over it. The *Daily Chronicle* denounces the settlement as a surrender of British rights.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE BRITISH NAVY BUDGET.
LONDON, June 11th.
Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., urges the expenditure of £15,000,000 by the British Government to the strengthening of the navy by the construction of 21 battleships, 24 cruisers, and 50 torpedo-boat destroyers.

THE SIERRA LEONE RISING.
LONDON, June 11th.
It is estimated that 1,000 natives were killed in the late rising in Sierra Leone. West Africa.

THE NEW GUINEA LAND SYNDICATE.
LONDON, June 11th.
Mr. J. Lowie, M.P., in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle*, says that a fatal blow will be struck at the credit of Queensland and, at the bidding of a few angry socialists, the Government goes back upon solemn and binding obligations in connection with the New Guinea land syndicate.

ADLAIDE, June 11th.
The Agents General of both New South Wales and Victoria are strongly protesting against the grant of 25,000 acres in New Guinea to a British syndicate.

A GLADSTONE LEAGUE.
ADLAIDE, June 11th.
British Liberals are busy forming what is called a Gladstone League, on the lines of the Primrose League, which was formed in memory of the late Earl Beaconsfield.

THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN TO BE RESPECTED.
ADLAIDE, June 11th.
Telegrams received in England from China advise that Russia is becoming extraordinarily active in China. The British Chambers of Commerce are urging Lord Salisbury to take instant measures to protect British trading interests in China. In reply the Premier promised to see that the rights conferred by the treaty of Tientsin are properly respected.

PANIC IN HARTFORD'S CIRCUS.—A TIGER ATTACKS HIS KEEPER.
ADLAIDE, June 11th.
As sensational incident occurred in connection with a portion of Hartfords' Circus, performing at Gawler South on Saturday afternoon. The concluding act of the tiger performance had been reached when the animal was put through jumping feats by his trainer, John Isack. Before the performance was completed the tiger sprang on his keeper, seizing him by the side of the neck, and lifted him over the head and deposited him on the floor of the cage, growling savagely. Meanwhile the attendant diverted the tiger's attention, and he ceased slowly out of the door of the cage.

A panic took place, the spectators rushing out of the enclosure. The tiger, however, was almost pacified. Fortunately the main struts of the neck were missed. The victim is slightly better, though he is still critical. Complaint was made that no hot iron were at hand with which to attack the animal. The management proposed to go through the performance on Saturday night with another man, but were told by a constable that if the animal showed any sign of attack he would shoot him. The item was therefore omitted.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

NO SIKHS WANTED.

At the beginning of the year, a petition, signed by a number of Sikhs, was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointing out the harshness with which the laws of Western Australia operated against them. They asserted that the privilege of getting miners' rights, bawlers' licences, and even admission to the colony was denied to them except under severe tests which were not applied to others. Their interpreter, Mr. Probya Smith, further informed the Governor that the Alien Immigration Act was being enforced entirely against Sikhs; and it appears that the Sikhs are being especially picked out for refusal. When an Italian organ grinder and blackmonkey are admitted, it certainly seems hard that four Sikhs, wearing medals for good service in the Majesty's Army, should be refused. Yet these are concrete cases proved to have occurred. If foreigners of very doubtful honesty or value to the community are allowed to enter it as citizens, the Sikhs, who have over and over again proved their fidelity, should scarcely be refused as follow-subjects of the same British people under whose rule many of them have been born. It may be argued that as a protection to themselves, but, if this be true, it says little for either the law and order prevalent among the miners, or the sense of justice of West Australia as a whole. As a consequence of these restrictions, shipping agents are now flitting vessels past us to all Indian harbours, while West Australia, unless they possess the most rigidly prepared certificates, and the late Minister of Mines has given it as his opinion that no coloured person, whether a British subject or not, has the slightest right or chance to obtain a miner's right. *—Strait Times.*

REVOLTING CASE OF WHOLE-SALE "BABY-FARMING."

Two miscreants, a man and a woman, are now in the custody of the Osaka police, awaiting trial for the murder of several young children. They belong to the village of Ibaraki, two stations beyond Osaka, on the Tokaido Railway. The woman, named Kim, entered into partnership with a rough character named Minoda for adopting children, whose parents (either to hide their own shame or on account of poverty) were glad to part with them on the understanding that they were to contribute various sums of money for their maintenance. These little ones, says the *Yokohama Times*, were never destined to be brought up, but as soon as the pearly sums of 5 to 10 yen, at the highest 15, had been pocketed, they were deliberately drowned in the Nakatsu River or made away with by some other horrid means. The series of crimes was discovered in this way. The woman, who is married, had three children of her own, but she took along with her one day to a gaming house, for gambling occupied much of her time, but she left two of the adopted infants at home. Rumours of her cruel treatment of the babies reached the ears of a policeman, who made an investigation. The officer discovered the two infants confined in empty charcoal bags, and that they were fed with a bowl of rice once a day. Arrests were immediately made, and after a searching inquiry, the horrifying fact was brought to light, that they had murdered 24 out of 27 babies entrusted to their care. Two were found on the premises whilst one has still to be traced.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JULY.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.
Barometer 29.87
Thermometer 75.3
Humidity 84.5
Rainfall 15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.
On date at On date at
10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.95 29.87
Thermometer 85 84
Humidity 71 76
Rainfall 0.01

TO-DAY.

Monday, 11th July, 1898.
Moon—Last Quarter, 0hr. 30min. a.m.
High water—Morning 8hr. 1min.
Afternoon 8hr. 15min.
Low water—Morning 8hr. 55min.
Afternoon 8hr. 55min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1708—Battle of Oudenarde.
1816—Ambrose's Embassy arrived in China.
1859—Peace of Villafranca.
1871—Engagement between the Koreans and an American naval force.
1883—Alexandria bombarded.
1891—Gays, B.M. Borneo, looted and burnt by Mat Salih.

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 12th July, 1898.
High water—Morning 8hr. 18min.
Afternoon 8hr. 57min.
Low water—Morning 8hr. 57min.
Afternoon 9hr. 1min.

AMNIVERSARIES.

1854—Foreign Inspectorate of Customs established at Shanghai.
1856—The Crimea evacuated.
1864—Loss of the s.s. *Takien* on the Fishermen's Group.
1880—Arrival in Shanghai of General Gordon.
1895—A Chinese detective shot by a burglar in Chuk Hing Lane.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 12th inst.
Australian (*Australian*) 14th inst.
American (*Bilge*) 18th inst.

THE D. D. R. steamer *Erato* from Hamburg left Singapore for our Port yesterday and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Glenish* from Melbourne and London will leave Singapore for this port Tuesday 14th inst.

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—*Courier, Simoa, Socotra, Yarowaldie*, 27; *Maria Valeria, Gladia*, 31; *Howick Hall*, June 3; *Railo*, 7; *Glanah*, 10; *Ishang, Premahau*, 13; *Erato, Ernest Simons, Romus*, 17; *Corinthian, Contaghy, Drummargh*, 21; *Borneo, Arcadia, Parvicia*, 24; *Kishik, Andalusia, Ebnah, Tishah*, 25; *Gilia, Opah, Indraling*, July 1; *Prins Heinrich, Kishang, Savala*, 5.
HOMeward—*Manila, Walla, Tencar*, June 3; *Manila, Tencar, Monowallah*, 7; *Prins Heinrich, Kishang, Savala*, 11; *Confer, Thalia*, 25; *Erato*, July 1; *Glanah*, 10.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Iridora from at Kowloon Dock
Fethoo " " "
Ningchow " " "
Hykda " " "
Loongmoon " " "

Arrivals.
July 7 *Tiguan* Cheloo, B. & S.
8 *Hallong* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
8 *Tikha* Hongkong, B. & Co.
8 *Chawchaw* Amoy, L.Y.S. & Co.
9 *Chunshan* Amoy, B. & Co.
9 *Hallon* Amoy, J. M. & Co.
Departures.
July 7 *Tikha* Kobo, B. & S.
7 *Shangshing* Singapore, B. & S.
7 *Tonam* Shanghai, C.M.S.N. Co.
8 *Tikha* Amoy, B. & Co.
8 *Hallong* Amoy, J. M. & Co.
9 *Chawchaw* Singapore, L.Y.S. & Co.
9 *Chunshan* Singapore, B. & Co.
9 *Hallon* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
10 *Tiguan* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

To be Let.

TO LET.
ROOM or OFFICE in Beaconsfield Arcade
Parade Ground.
HOUSE No. 2, Beaconsfield Arcade facing
Parade Ground.
OFFICES in "Marine House," lately Telegraph Co.'s premises.
HOUSE No. 3, Daddell Street.
A SMALL TWO-STORY BUILDING
at gate of "West Villa," Pokfulam Road.
GROUND FLOOR of "West Villa" Pokfulam Road.
Apply to **BELLIOS & Co.**
Hongkong, 8th July, 1898. [836]

TO LET.
GODOWN in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in STAUNTON and ELGIN STREETS.
No. 3, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 30th June, 1898. [12]

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.
THOMSEN'S HOTEL, KULANGSU,
AMOI, Furniture to be taken over.
For particulars apply to
J. E. THOMSEN & Co.,
Amoy.
30th June, 1898. [811]

TO LET.
THREE ROOMS on 2nd FLOOR No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Suitable for OFFICE, Rent Moderate.
Apply to **Mr. SUI SANG,**
On the premises.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1898. [247]

Intimations.
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BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AILMENTS. ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES. 50 Cents per Box.
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Hochi Ki Insurance Co., Limited.
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.
Cotton Cleaning and Whig Co., Shanghai.
Onoda Cement Company, Japan.
Kansai Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
The Miki Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Hayashi Clock Factory.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [143]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 10, Hous Road.
Y.S. now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to collect, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS.
Hongkong, 22nd September 1894. [142]

AN APPEAL.
THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CANAL ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FANCY or old Keweenaw to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1895. [140]

TAKE NOTE
It is UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT TO indicate the exact use of words, no DICTIONARY can compare with the New Edition of **WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.**
At the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* you can see and procure for SIX DOLLARS a Copy of the *Webster's Dictionary*, the latest and most complete proof that *Latin makes sense*. [140]

Intimations.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CLUB AND MESS CATERERS.
H. RUTTONJEE
respectfully directs attention to his new and GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST. A trial will prove his goods to be the CHEAPEST in Hongkong and the quality is the BEST in the market. Cash and monthly customers alike share in the reduced tariff.
13, D'Aguiar Street. Telephone No. 190.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1898. [139]

MANUFACTORY
all sorts of OIL PAINTS and COLOUR-WASH PREPARED in ALL COLOURS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
GENERAL AGENCY.
BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY,
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [39]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS. With the Utmost Success.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China, LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co., Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

LEVY HERMANOS.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated CAMMEL, HUMBER and GLADIATOR Co., Ltd., DUNLOP TYRES BICYCLES—PRICE—\$125. A

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MIKE MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE (Trans-shipment Cargo for Java Ports) and Colombo	To-morrow, 12th July, at Noon.
TOKA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Wednesday, 13th July, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	NAGASAKI (DIRECT)	Wednesday, 13th July, at 4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., VIA Kobe and Yokohama	Thursday, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
HAJATA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE Trans-shipment Cargo for Java Ports, Penang, Colombo and Port Said	Tuesday, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
OMI MARU	NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Monday, 25th July, at 4 P.M.
YAMASHIRO MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and Melbourne	Friday, 29th July, at 4 P.M.

*Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1898.

BUILD UP THE BODY.

Influences are constantly at work to undermine health. When you lose flesh, take cold easily, become pale and weak, you need building up, so there will be no danger of taking disease.

Scott's Emulsion

Contains all the essential elements that give strength and vitality to the system. It increases the appetite for other food, enriches and builds the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, relieves inflammation of Throat and Lungs, and overcomes all emaciated, weak conditions. Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c., &c.

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898.

DUMINY & CO.
CHAMPAGNE
EXTRA DRY

Carte D'Or
Sec
Sillery
Demi Sec
Carte
Blanche
Chateau de
Charmieres

Apply to
Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
HONGKONG.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition,
and for Volkmann and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [40]

DENTISTRY.
DR. SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1898. [52]

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
114, 116, REGULAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [43]

NOTICE.
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the
OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any
DEBT contracted by the Officers or members
of the Crews of the following Vessels during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
HAWTHORN BANK, Brit. Bl., Greig—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain Hill, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th instant,
at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [24]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(FLORIO & RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.
Having connexion with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and
GENOA.

ALSO
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRA-
NEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to
CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD.

ALSO
BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,
ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BORMIDA,"
Captain Barabino, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
Victoria Dock.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [834]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"
Captain G. Payne, will be despatched as
above TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1898. [829]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL,
GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER
PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"
Captain R. Conrad, will be despatched as above
on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1898. [734]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"
will be despatched as above on or about
the 15th inst.

S.S. "HACUFF" about 31st July, 1898.
S.S. "SIRK" about 13th Aug., 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1898. [293]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE,"
Captain A. Fellner, will leave for the above
places on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1898. [840]

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON,
OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BREMEN,
NORTH & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"IRENE,"
Captain Schuler, will be despatched for the
above Ports on MONDAY, the 13th instant.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First and Second Class Passengers and
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1898. [843]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CRAIGEAR,"
will be despatched as above on or about
the 20th instant.

To be followed by
S.S. "FORTUNA," on or about 5th August,
1898.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1898. [838]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A British Ship

"HAWTHORN BANK,"
Greig, Master, will load here for the above port
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1898. [744]

TO THE DEAF!
A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and
noises in the Head by Dr. NICHOLSON'S
Artificial Ear Drums sent 1000 to his Institute
so that Deaf Persons who have not the means
to procure the Ear Drums may have them free.
Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary,
54, Bow Lane London, E.C.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Victoria 3,167 | J. Tinsbridge ... | July 19
Olympia 2,608 | T. H. Dobson ... | Aug. 6
Arizona 5,305 | J. Pantou, R.N.R. ... | Aug. 27
Tacoma 2,549 | A. Dixon ... | Sept. 17

ALSO
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,
IN CONNECTION WITH
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

Brasmar 1,601 | E. Porter ... | Aug. 13
Mogul 3,654 | W. H. Wright ... | Sept. 10
Columbia 2,605 | A. G. ... | Oct. 1
Brasmar 3,601 | E. Porter ... | Nov. 5

THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line,
HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,
DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United
States Ports.

Cosular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in duplicate, and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland,
Or. (whichever may be the destination of the
Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address
marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1898. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

ALL CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayern ... | Wednesday | 12th July.
Prins Heinrich ... | Wednesday | 17th Aug.
Darmstadt ... | Wednesday | 14th Sept.
Prinzess ... | Wednesday | 12th Oct.
Sachsen ... | Wednesday | 9th Nov.
Bayern ... | Wednesday | 7th Dec.
Prins Heinrich ... | Wednesday | 4th Jan. '99.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July,
1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"BAVERN," Captain E. Frenn, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES
and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on
MONDAY, the 18th July. Cargo and Specie
will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY
the 19th July, and Parcels will be received at
the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY,
the 19th July. Contents of Packages are required.
No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet
Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [723]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BALLAARAT,"
Captain W. J. Nantes, carrying Her Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOM-
BAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at
Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo
for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

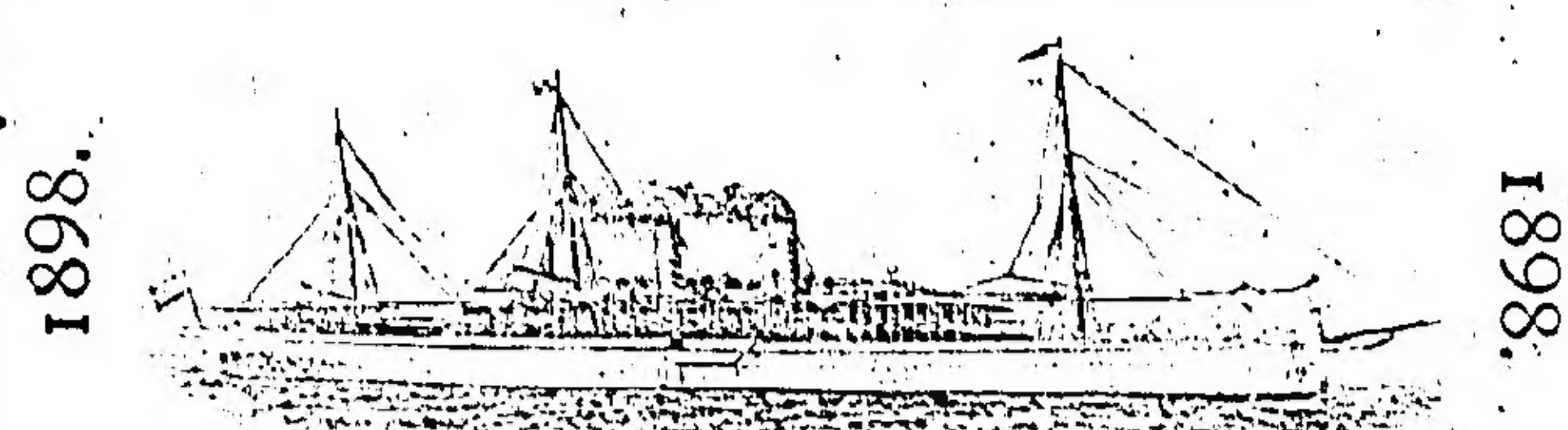
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M., the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills
of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1898. [5]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1898.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1898.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE of ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Fidlers' Street.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1898. [3]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgit (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... | Tuesday, 16th July, at Noon.
Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... | Saturday, 13th Aug., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELGIC,"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and sent will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1898. [2]

THE U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Glenfarg (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ... | Saturday, 16th July, at Daylight.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ... | Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Chartered Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 16th July, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNITED PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4